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ABBEY'S PARK THEATER-2 and 8 30-" Divorcons."
BLOOU OFERA HOUSE-2 and 8 -" Green-Room Fun."
BOOTH'S THEATER-2 and 8 -" Green-Room Fun."
DALL'S THEATER-2 and 8 -" Groundte."
HAYPERLY'S FIFTH AYENCE THEATER-2 and 8-" A Celebrated Case."
HAYPERLY S 14FH STREET THEATER-2 and 8-" White Slave."

BAN FRANCISCO MINSTERIS—2 and S—"Black Crook, STANDARD THEATRE—2 15 and 8 15—"Claude Duval," THALLE TREATRE—2 and S—"The Merry War," THEATER COMIQUE—"Squatter Sovered War," LY'S NIBLO'S GARDEN-2 and S-"Black Crook." THALLA TREATRE—2 and S—" The Merry War.
THEATRE COMIQUE—" Squatter Sovereignty."
UNION SQUARE THEATRE—2 and S—" The Lights o' Lon-

WALLACK'S THEATRE-1 30 and 8-" Youth," ACADEMY OF MUSIC-8-Philharmonic Concert.

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NEW-YORK WEEKLY WITNESS (circulation 80,000), ONE POLLAR a year, delivered 21 Vandewater at.

New-Dork Daily Tribune.

FOUNDED BY HORACE GREELEY

SATURDAY, APRIL 15, 1882.

THE NEWS THIS MORNING.

FOREIGN.-Anti-Jewish riots have taken place at Balta. = Dr. Lamson is said to have almost no chance of escaping death; his counsel has applied for a further reprieve. - Russia, it is reported, intends to send a special envoy to Germany and Austria to announce that her intentions are pacific Extensive arrangements are making to aid English immigrants to go to Canada.

Congress.-In the Senate yesterday Mr. Voorhees spoke on the resolution in relation to the imprisonment of American citizens by the British authorities; the resolutions of the mass-meeting in New-York were referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations; the Chamber of Commerce resolutions against prohibiting Chinese immigration were submitted; sixty pension bills were passed. == the House the minority report on the Anti-Chinese bill was presented.

DOMESTIC.-The First National Bark of Buildle suspended payment yesterday. ____ The examination of Shipherd was continued. ____ An order was issued permitting the directors of the Central Railroad of New-Jersey to hold an election. A collision occurred between trains on the Newburg branch of the Eric road. === The South Carolina election cases were given to the jury. Smallpox is spreading in Lawrence, Mass.

CITY AND SUBURBAN.-It is announced that A. T. Stewart & Co. have determined to withdraw from the dry goods and manufacturing business. = A verdict of \$10,000 against Bishop Hare was rendered yesterday in the ilin = A meeting to advocate free man suit. = trade was held at Chickering Hall, === The Assembly Insurance Committee examined Receiver Pierson. - French's Hotel was declared unsafe. :: There was a hvely skirmish in Pater-= Gold value of the legal-tender silver dollar (41212 grains), 87.55 cents, - Stocks were active and higher, and closed strong at the best figures.

THE WEATHER .- THIRVNE local observations indicate fair or clear weather and slight changes in temperature. Thermometer yesterday: Highest, **53°**; lowest, 43°; average, 4678°.

The report that the National Land League Convention which met in Washington had adjourned finally at 3:20 p. m. on Thursday must have been a mistake. The delegates reassembled yesterday in the galleries of the Senate and formed a sympathetic and emotional background, against which Senator Voorhees displayed his great love for Ireland. He wants war with Great Britain, and he regrets that Secretary Blaine was not impeached. Mr. Voorhees may not carry the country with him, but he brought down the galleries

The recent misfortune which overtook Amherst College in the burning of Walker Hall has shown, as adversity generally does in the case of colleges, that the institution has many friends. Dispatches of yesterday say that money enough is forthcoming to rebuild the highest cost, or the lowest, where there is a ruined structure. Other gifts have been received, one of the most satisfactory of which is the fund for the President's Chair. It will be difficult, however, no matter how much effort is made, to replace the beautiful Shepard collection of minerals.

The wisdom of a little personal outside inquiry now and then on the part of Representatives into matters reported to the House from the committees was well shown in Washington yesterday. A report came to the House some time ago in favor of paying a certain war claim. The facts were so obscure as to the lovalty of the claimant that his little bill would probably have been passed by a fair majority if Mr. Burrows had not presented the results of his personal examination of the matter. The claimant had been a soldier in the Rebel Army. The measure then went down under a vote of two to one.

The fact that the resolution providing for a Constitutional Amendment making the canals free had to pass the Assembly twice this session, owing to a stupendous blunder contained in the resolution as it reached the Senate, directs attention to a public matter in which reform is vitally necessary. One of the standing committees of the Legislature is the Committee on Engrossed Bills. This committee is presumed to examine all bills, amendments and resolutions before they go out of could regain that stronghold he would tion. It was a great thing for Mr. Jefferson the possession of the Senate or Assembly, and make report when they find them correctly engrossed, and before they are read the floor of the Chamber. The President and third time. But in practice the committee too the Premier made a determined effort to defeat often entrusts the work of examination and comparison to clerks who, either through elections because they dreaded a dissolution of ignorance or carelessness, fail to exercise the necessary vigilance. The consequence is that not a few laws go upon the statute books containing a plentiful and varied supply of mistakes. The spelling is often original and the of the Budget Committee, and reminding timgrammar radically unconservative. Is there any valid excuse for such a state of things? other offices in the departments were was born on the 13th of April. It was on vass the returns were stolen, the design evidently We think not. The Committees on Engrossed mainly filled by the personal follow- that date that the Jeffersonian Club of Newark being to enable the present town officers to hold

Bills of the present and of past Legislatures have the floor.

The libel suit against Bishop Hare has been

extraordinary in many of its features, and the verdict of \$10,000 in favor of the plaintiff, which was found yesterday, will also be considered as extraordinary by some who have followed the proceedings closely. The first publication in all this trouble was by Mr. Hinman, the plaintiff, who charged in it that the Bishop was unjust toward him and persecuted him. The Bishop then had printed a pamphlet, which he sent, marked private, to the members of the Board of Missions, including all the bishops. In this he gave his reasons for removing Mr. Hinman from his post as a missionary, and told what had been said to him about Mr. Hinman. This publication, Mr. Hinman held, was libellous, and he sought \$25,000 damages, but the Bishop contended that it was a privileged communication scut to his superiors in the course of official duty. Much testimony from Indians and others was introduced at the trial. The Judge's charge to the jury seemed strongly in the Bishop's favor, and the verdict caused surprise. Apparently, the jurors were influenced by the opinion that the testimony of Indians is generally worthless. Those who know the Bishop will be loath to believe that he acted in malice or had any desire to break down or persecute a fellow-clergyman. But from the point of view possibly taken by the jury he may have been misled by being too quick to believe Indian testimony. The litigation, however, is not yet ended, and the verdict may not stand in a higher court.

WHAT DOES IT AMOUNT TO! The New-York Chamber of Commerce, at a special meeting on Thursday, adopted by a emall majority the resolutions commending Mr. Hewitt's plan of tariff revision. A substitute was defeated by 29 yeas to 37 mays. Hence it appears that a supposed formal declaration of the New-York Chamber of Commerce on this important matter was considered by only 66 members out of several hundred, and was adopted by a majority of eight. Still the resolutions are entitled to be considered on their merits, though they express the opinions of only a small number of individuals.

Mr. Hewitt's scheme has seemed to us too vague. An advocate of protection might be entrapped by it, or a free-trader repelled. The only positive point in the resolutions is the recommendation that the Tariff Commission bill should be defeated. The plan recommended in place thereof is:

1. That all raw materials, meaning thereby all maerials which have not been subjected to any process manufacture, and all waste products, meaning thereby all waste materials which are fit only to be remanufacrured, and all chemicals which are not produced in this country, and alcohol for use in manufactures, shall be placed upon the free list.

2. That, so far as possible, specific duties shall be subsituted for ad valorem duties, and that in determining uch specific duties the average dutiable value of im ports during the last three years shall be taken as the stancard of value, upon which no higher rate of duty shall be imposed than shall be necessary to compensate for the difference in the cost of the labor at home und abread expeaded in the production of such products after making due allowance for the expenses of transpor ation, and that the rate of duty shall not in any case except on luxuries, exceed 50 per cent of such average

"Raw materials" means anything or nothing, according to the notion of the individual applying the phrase. Seed corn is a raw material to the farmer, and corn in the ear might be called a finished product which has been subjected to a process of manufacture. Fig iron, according to Mr. Hewitt's definition, is a finished product and not a raw material, because pig iron is the result of one of the most important manufactures. Steel rails are a raw material of railroads, and cotton yarn is a raw material of many goods. Frankly, Mr. Hewitt's distinction does not distinguish. It could not be made an intelligible basis for tariff revision, though it may be useful for political when they are not tossed on the horns war was ended, and did their best to break son between claimants to an island in the Passaic purposes. The proposal that raw materials shall of at least half a dozen orators in dif-down the public credit by aiding all schemes nothing. It may be so construed as to place not a single article on the free list that is not there now, or it may be so construed as to place almost any product of the most important industries in the same category. A distinction | in nobly on the bosom of one of the earliest of this sort is not trustworthy for the guidance with the wink of an earnest statesman in his of statesmen. It can be useful only for the

The second resolution proposes a substitution of specific for ad valorem duties "as far as possible." Exactly on this principle the Morrily tariff was framed twenty years ago, and every other tariff of the same kind has since been up, and their eloquent remarks are filling the framed. The possibility of substituting specific for ad valorem duties, without injustice and public disadvantage, is less than some members of the Chamber seem to imagine.

But it is proposed that the duties levied shall

be such as to "compensate for the difference in the cost of labor at home and abroad expended in the production of" different products. What does all this mean? The cost of production "abroad"; what is it? Is it production in England, or Belgium, or France, or China? What is meant, the material difference ? If the lowest, why not say so-except that the bare statement would this translated Democratic saint flap with the be fatal to the proposed change? If the highest, why not say so-except that the proposition would then be practically this, to make no change in duties? Again, what is the cost of production "at home"? Pig iron costs a great deal more in New-York than at Johnstown, Penn., or in Northern Alabama, or in Tennessee, or in Missouri. What is meant? Shall the industries of the seaboard States be wrecked by cutting down duties to correspond with the bare cost of production in Alabama or Misseum? Or shall the industries of the interior be unduly protected by making duties high enough to cover the cost of production where the cost is greatest?

GAMBETTA IN RETIREMENT. Gambetta is apparently unable to emerge from political retirement. The collapse of his Ministry has been followed by an overwhelmmg reverse at the elections in the bureaus for the Budget Committee. This is the citadel of power in the French Parliament, where he entrenched himself when MacMahon was President and Grevy was at the head of the Chamber, and it was garrisoned by his most faithful followers when he was governing the country through Premiers and Ministries that were dependent upon his support. If he to muster his forces anew on the him. The Deputies had rejected department the Chamber. The Government now addressed themselves again to their selfish fears, urging that an appeal to the country would be inevitable if the Gambettists should gain control orous members that the prefectures and raphy of the deceased-say that Mr. Jefferson

ers of the fallen chief. These considerations prevailed, for when battle was joined in the bureaus Gambetta's Ministers and representatives were defeated. The President's son-in-law has been elected to the presidency of a committee which the member for Belleville has controlled for years, and in which he can now muster only an insignificant minority. The Ministry are tolerably safe for a twelvemonth, and the Deputies have a reasonable assurance of serving out their term undis-

Gambetta's rivals are profiting by his reverses. The President is stronger than he has been at any time since he was elected, and the Premier now has an opportunity of conducting the administration without interference from irresponsible political managers. De Freycinet's capacity and character have never been doubted, and now that the Grand Ministry, for which France has been waiting, has proved to be a body of clerks that could only be kept in office a few weeks, he may exereise his unrivalled talents with vigor and confidence, so as to play an important part in the reorganization of the country. A statesman of original genius, he has won a high reputation as a practical administrator with progressive tendencies, and, by his industrious habits and blameless life, he commands respect as a Republican of the purest type. Grevy, who was sent to the Elysee because he was safe and moderate, has not only governed prudently and shown remarkable patience under constitutional restraint, but he has evinced one of the highest attributes of statesmanship-political foresight. While the Premier and the President have improved their reputations and prospects, Gambetta's prestige has waned. He has failed in a country where success is worshipped. He has failed, moreover, after exciting extravagant hopes of success. Where is public sentiment more capricious and fickle than it is in France? Is there any country which finds it as easy to forget patriotic service when there is an unexpected collapse of popularity? Gambetta has cause for secret misgiving in his retirement. His countrymen do not readily forgive a popular hero for playing fast and loose with his opportunities.

Yet the discipline of retirement may be the very restraint which the genius of this great man requires. It will give him leisure for foreign travel and political reflection. This month he is to make a journey to England, where he is to be the guest of Sir Charles Dilke. If he were to make a critical study of English institutions, and were then to extend his tour to America, the results of his personal observations would be of the atmost value to his own country, where the revision of an anomalous constitution cannot be deferred many years. His political vieissitudes may enable him to separate himself from a swarm of mercenary parasites and flatterers, who have brought reproach upon his reputation. The time-servers, who have been trading year after year on his popularity, are leaving him now, and he is well rid of them. With associations of a higher order, he will not shock the moral sensibilities of staid and sober Frenchmen, nor excite the suspicion among the working classes that he is not a genuine Republican but only an Imperialist in disguise. A retirement that will enable him to break away from a class of peculators who were banking upon his prestige, and from a throng of political tramps and adventurers that brought discredit upon the Republican cause, may be the crowning opportunity of his career.

THE JEFFERSONIANS STILL AT IT. The business of celebrating the birthday of Thomas Jefferson goes right along, regardless of the calendar and of everything else except the increasing desire on the part of eminent Democrats to write letters concerning the de ceased and respond to toasts and sentiments more or less relevant to his memory. It is a very cold day for Mr. Jefferson's remains attempts to resume specie payments after the ferent parts of the country, who, in the most frenzied manner, express their dissatisfaction at his decease. We had the beginning of the celebrations of Jefferson's birthday more than a week ago. Mr. Tilden sailed eye, and a column letter on the general dreadfulness of things in his hand. We have not pretended to keep account of the number of similar celebrations that have since taken place in various parts of the country; enough that the old gendeman's admirers are still keeping it columns of the Democratic press. There are signs that the anniversary will continue to prevail for at least a fortuight longer, or until every prominent Democrat in the country has enjoyed the privilege of expressing upon a convivial and suitable occasion, in a letter or a speech, his disappointment and regret that Mr. Jefferson died when he did.

Many things of an unkind nature have been said by poets and others concerning the month of April: let this at least be recorded in its favor-Mr. Jefferson seems to have been born not only in it, but through it and all over it. Over the entire month the wings of exceeding vastness of his own glittering generalities, claiming the month and each day in it as his own. No character in history was ever endowed with such a birthday. Here seems to have been a parturition of thirty days, each one of which was to furnish an appiversary. And the month of all others-ah. how strangely Providence rings in occasionally on our scepticism a wonderful regard for the fitness of things !-- the pluvious month! There be thirty days in which Nature weeps fitfully. So, in its cups and in the thought that Jefferson is dead, does the Democratic party. When we read the remarks that have been made and the letters that have been written during the prevalence of this present anniversary up to this point, beginning with the settled grief which Mr. Tilden threw over the New-Haven Jeffersonians from a garden engine, and ending with the mild and softened melancholy which Mr. Samuel Cox sprinkled from his delicate little watering-pot over the Jeffersonians of Newark on Thursday night, we are more than ever struck with the fitness of things which so wove this anniversary into and all through the moist mouth of April that Nature and the Democratic party could weep together for thirty wet nights in its celebrabe able to harass the Ministry and to have been born at all; greater for him to have been born 139 years ago, at a time when he was not compelled to choose between John Kelly and Samuel J. Tilden; still greater that his confluent birthday was spread over a period sufficiently long to furnish time for all who revere his memory to tell in glowing periods how disgusted they are on account of his

> "The books"-and by this scholarly idiom we mean of course Mr. James Parton's biog-

-among others-met and mingled their griefs with their gin. We do not understand by this that they intended to lend any special sanction to the date. It only happened that they met on that night. The anniversary holds on and holds over during the whole month. Perish the thought that the celebration should end here! There are several eminent Democrats yet who have not demonstrated their fitness for places on the pay-roll by the saltness of their tears over Jefferson's grave. We shall certainly hear from them in the course of the next fortnight. To this Newark celebrabration Samuel Cox, as has already been intimated, wrote a letter, in which he said in the breezy way in which he usually combines his tears with a blast upon his bugle horn, that "the times are all out of joint"-there is a loose and almost criminal interpretation "of our organic law," and everything tends to "demoralization and corruption." "The fountain," wrote Cox, "should be pure, and the stream will then be less putrescent." Very like Cox that is: "less putrescent." Mr. Hewitt lamented that he could not personally pour his tears into the Newark bucket, but he grieved over Jefferson in his usual vigorous way by mail. Mr. Tilden wrote briefly. He is no Niobe. He had already wept for the New-Haven Jeffersonians, and his tears had been circulated by the Bureau. Mr. Harriswe do not precisely locate Harris-wrote, informing the club that the House had just appropriated \$10,000 for a monument to Jeffer son, which touched all hearts; and then Senator Morgan, of Alabama, made a speech.

From the fact that he began with a reference to "the aggregation of the time-honored and blood-bought liberties of the Englishspeaking race of men" and flowed on similarly for a column and a half, we infer that his remarks were impromptu, and that he is a candidate certainly for reelection-perhaps for something better. Polysyllable grief always means business. Other speeches were made, and some persons who were expected to speak failed to put in an appearance. From which it is to be inferred that they have retired from politics. Ex-Senator Randolph was one of them. There is a flume which, taken at its flood, leads plump into a place on the payrolls. It is filled with tears for Jefferson. Whoever refuses to weep into it declares thereby his preference for private station. We wait with interest the report of the next celebration of this lachrymose and long-contin ued anniversary.

FIGHTING FOR PURITY.

That is what Senator Morgan, of Alabama, says the Democratic party is doing. The secret has been well kept-so well, in fact, that not a human being outside the Democracy suspected it was doing anything of the kind. The information was loosed upon the Jeffersonian banqueters at Newark, Thursday evening, and seems to have cast an added gloom over an already dismal feast. Mr. Morgan occupied the larger part of the evening in imparting his revelation, as he found it necessary to prop up his version of political history with many new and inter-esting interpretations. He said the party was born with the Constitution and Jefferson, and then added this beautiful flight of the imagination: "The strength of the great 'Democratic party is based on its faithful adhesion to the Jeffersonian doctrines as to the "Imitations of the Constitution; and its in-"destructibility is the result of the zeal of 'men who are wedded to the truth, for bet-"ter or for worse, for richer or for poorer, "for its own sake and for the good of the people."

This is an original view of recent history. It was because they were "wedded to truth for its own sake " that the Democratic party sympathized with rebellion; it was because they were "wedded to truth for its own sake" that the Democratic party opposed all of repudiation; it was because they "wedded to truth for its own sake" that they joined in the Greenback craze and the silver craze; it was because they were "wedded to truth for its own sake" that they aided and defended all the schemes in the South for depriving the negroes of their rights and for returning them to a second slavery; it was because they were "wedded to truth for its own sake" that they invented the cipher conspiracy and endeavored to buy the Presidency; it was because they were "wedded to truth for its own sake" that they forged the Morey letter. They did all these things for truth and the good of the people. Mr. Morgan is endowed evidently with a very original mind.

He showed this even more strikingly when he reached his peroration. Facts went down before the flood of his eloquence like beanpoles before a cyclone. "Fighting in defence of liberty, and not for the emoluments of of-"fice or the love of power, the Democrats win "great and substantial victories for the people when they hold in check, even for a time, the "aggressions of their enemies." Just what they have been holding in check recently he was careless enough to omit to mention. But he went on beautifully: "Our mission is the "highest that everengaged the services of man-"kind in temporal affairs." He omitted to state what the mission was, but he probably had in mind the party's long and valuable service as a horrible example. "Our first great leader," he continued, "was the wisest, boldest and truest friend of liberty regulated by law "and secured by irrevocable guarantees." One would naturally suppose that he would say something about the second, third and other great leaders, down to the last, but he didn't Perhaps he could not, in the impetuous rush of his cloquence, think of their names. We, who are viewing this question with entire calmness, can think of none of them, and are not surprised that he passed directly on to his next picturesque misstatement: "Our con-"victions of duty unite us in an honorable and "enduring brotherhood. Our hopes are not "dimmed by weary vigils. Our hands are not "weakened by frequent conflicts. The history "of our party has been enriched by the honest "zeal and faithful devotion of many of the greatest of American statesmen. It is the "history of a civic strife for liberty and the "Constitution, in which every page is em-"blazoned with great and patriotic deeds."

Of its kind that is one of the handsomest whoppers it has ever been our good fortune to behold. It is large and round and beautiful, and is not disfigured anywhere by anything which bears the slightest resemblance to a fact. Mr. Morgan is undoubtedly a man of artistic instincts.

A choice variety of Bourbonism would seem to be located in Albany County just at present. We have airendy alluded to the brazen frauds upon the ballotbox by which a Democratic Mayor was elected at the capital on Tuesday. A little further north, in the town of Waterviiet, the entire Republican ticket was elected this week, but before the Town Board could meet to make a formal can-

over. And still we believe in our Republican system and are opposed to Judge Lynch.

A well-known statistician reports that since 1860 Mr. Tilden has written 143,484 letters to Jefferson dinners. And he isn't much of a hand to write let-

And now the people are beginning to yearn to have the Legislature adjourn sine die.

What a constitution that John Kelly has! It is going on a month since Tammany's members were banished from the cancus roll of the "regulars" of the Assembly, and he hasn't dropped down dead yet.

PERSONAL.

The Rev. Dr. Frederick Courtney will begin his rectorship of St. Paul's Protestant Episcopal Church in Boston on May 7. His salary will be \$7,000.

Bishop Coxe, of Western New-York, who has been ill at the Sec House in Buffalo, is much better, and has resumed some of his duties. Knowing his love of work, his friends are afraid that he will over-

Wilkie Collins, like many other Englishman, is a devoted admirer of the works of Fenimore Cooper. He says in a recent letter to an American friend: "I have just read 'The Decralager' for the fifth

Mr. Stedman says of Mr. Swinburne in Harper that the English poet cared for little in youth except poetry, riding and swimming-in the latter he has always been proficient-and, being bred by the ea, was a bold cragsman, scaling the steepest cliffs.

Senator Chilcott, who has been appointed to Mr. Teller's vacant chair, is a handsome man who has twice been an unsuccessful candidate for a Colo-rado Senatorship. He is not wealthy, but has a comfortable fortune.

The wife of Senator Mahone has won in Washingon the distinction of wearing handsomer jewels than does any other woman in official society. Her diamonds used long ago to be matter of comment; and when she returned from Europe lately her hus band presented her with additions to her jewel-case valued at \$40,000.

Judge Black and the Hon, Wayne MacVeagh are opposing each other as the leading lawyers in the case of the contested will of the late William Cameron, brother of Simon Cameron. Two wills have been found disposing of \$1,500,000, the last one giving most of the estate to the testator's daughter, Mrs. J. B. Packer. The second daughter contests the will en the grounds of torgery or of "undue influence," and produces another, giving equal shares to the states.

A memorial tablet to the late Professor Hart, who died while carrying on his researches in Brazil, was placed in the Sage Chapel at Cornell last week. The tablet is of stone with cut letters illuminated in red and black, and bears the following inscrip-tion: "Charles Frederick Hart, M. A. Born at Frederickton, N. B., August, 1846, Professor of Geology in the Cornell University 1868 to 1878." It is understood that the tablet was put up by Pres-

The White Star steamship Germanic, which will sail for Liverpool to-day, has a list of 175 cabin passengers, and five other steamships will carry enough more to make the total more than 500. Among those on the Germanic's list are Chen. Tsao. Ju, Tsai Kivok Ching, Chin Chi Yung, Tsai Kwan and Luk Yan Chang, of the Chinese Embassy. Sir John Lister Kaye and Alexander Taylor. Judge Chatterton, of Lansing, Mich., is a passenger on the Beigravia, which will sail for London.

It is related of General Jubal Early that, in company with a brother officer, he had attended church once where the theme of the preacher was the Judgment Day, when the earth and sea should give up their dead. "What would you do, General, if all these people the preacher spoke of should pop in around you?" asked his companion. It was dur-ing the closing days of the Confederacy, and, after a moment's silence, General Early, with character-issic profamity, responded: "I would conscript every — mother's son of them."

Lord Shewsbury is known wherever the English language is spoken as the representative philanthropic robleman of England. He is equally at at an assemblage of a Washerwomen's Benevolent Association or at a meeting for the evangelization of the South African savages. His kinduess of indeed to meet you, my Lord," said Mr. Spurgeon to him at a large execting, the other might; "and I have one request to make of your Lordship. It is that your Lordship will be good enough to keep our of heaven as long as it may be personally convenient for you to do so."

and colored schools. Even The Courter Journal of Louisville feels called upon to reboke this schen of its own party. The colored schools have been sustained by the tax raised on the property owned by the colored venient for you to do so." heart is often publicly recognized. "I am very glad

General Beauregard has been engaged for some time on a book about the war, and his MS, is now almost complete. The work covers his whole milltary career. It is not conciliatory in tone. It assames throughout the fundamental justice of the Confederate cause, and maintains that their sentiment and teachings upon that subject ought to be preserved and cherished. General George W. Smith has also completed an account of the tail of New-Orleans under Mansfielt Lovell, together with a history of military operations on the Peninsula, Heattacks deflerson Davis as never as some of his predecessors.

Washington, April 14.-Senator Edmunds, who has been for three weeks in Florida, reappeared in his seat to-lay, and was cordially greeted. He is apparently much improved in health.

LONDON, April 14.—The Queen arrived at Portemonth this afternoon from Mentone.

GENERAL NOTES.

In unpacking a bale of American cetton a fortnight ago at an English mill the workmen found a preechslowing pistol bearing the mark " Massachusetts." ft was loaded moreover, and when discharged in the mili yard the ball passed through a thick board.

It is said that the "whipping-post bill" recently passed by the Maryland Legislature for the special benefit of wife-beaters has already produced a mutary impression upon that class of rufflans. Havin no niggers to wollop, and not daring to wellop their wives, life must indeed seem to them a dreary pilgrim-

This seems to be a good year for the ma ternal instincts of animals in captivity. The advent of a baby elephant and a baby tapir has already electrified two continents, and now a double-humped Bactrian camel has presented Mr. Forepaugh with an ugly minia-ture of herself. This is a rare though not an unproceented occurrence.

Since the death of Jesse James made the whereacouts of his brother Frank a matter of consider able interest to persons who have cause to fear his yen' geance, individuals have been pooping up all over the region distinguished by his operations to announce through white lips and chattering teeth their conviction that they have recently entertained the devil mawares. One of the aspirants to this kind of notoriety is a Nash, ville barber, who is certain that he dyed the desperado's mir a line brick red about two weeks ago. He was so grised that a man should wish his hair to assume a colo thich most people prefer elsewhere than on their bends, at noticing that his customer was equipped like an ar-emi he did not centure to pash his inquiries. A photo-raph has now convinced him that his discretion was ju-

On March 17 THE TRIBUNE published a paragraph about a scandalous proposition addressed to "Any Slave-dealer" in Constantinople by two young men of Brunswick, Miss., who expressed a desire to pur chase for travelling companions upon a tour in Europe taining this proposition was sent to this office by the gentleman in Constantinople into whose hands it fell, to gether with a ceathing denunciation of the insolving and disgraceful proposal which is contained. The names of the two young men who signed and sent the letter were concealed by The Terrene in the hope that secret grace. From one of them THE TRIBUNE has received a letter containing a frank and wholesome avowal of his remorse and an explanation that the letter was written while he was intoxicated and was merely a dronken man's joke which he had no thought of pursuing further. He writes: "I have suffered a thousand deaths since I he writes. I have substead a thousand declas since I have seen your article. It is a thing so disgrate-ful that I can scarcely live under b." This Termosa has no wish to crowd a repentant staner to the wall, and cheerinity agrees not to publish his correspondent's name. His companion in the disgraceful epistolary opisode has not yet signified his repentance. A letter from him is in order.

A Phitadelphia dispatch states that within a ew days Charles Langheitner, the convict in the Eastern from the fact that Charles Dickens wrote about him tary confinement, will be discharged from that in-tirm tion, after baying spout the greater part of forty year there. Langbeimer, who is now c ghty years of age, was ing been arrested for some thieving operations. When the was discharged he stole some small article and was sent back again. He glories in being in prison, and in having been immortalized by the great novelist. He

considers himself to be something between a here and a martyr, if not a combination of both. He has painted the walls of his cell with designs and cheerfully explainthe water the training. The cell in which he has remained with short intervals for so many years he considers quite his own. He said the other day to one of the wardens at the Penitentiary : " I will soon go, but I nope soon to return. My home is here. Here have I heep soon to ache the great Charles Dickens, and here have I received the many friends who have pitted me for the martyr that I am. The Eastern Pentientiary and I are one; the building has the advantage in years, but that is the only advantage it can claim."

A committee of the Connecticut Legislature has just reported that B. G. Northrop, Secretary of the State Board of Education, "has devoted over twenty pages of his official report for the year current, now in press, to the unauthorized advertisement of 403 books, which his son in law, Mr. Dwight Holbrook, principal the Morgan School, Clinton, Conn., has recommended as pleasant and useful general reading for young people and teachers." It does not appear that the two firms which have " kindly consented " to furnish these books at twenty-five per cent discount have paid any commission for this official advertisement, although a copy of each of the books and many other publications was given to Mr. Holbrook. The cammittee further reports, however, that Mr. Northrop has taken more money than he was cutitled to for travelling expenses, paid menhers of his family unauthorized fees for clerical assistance, received more than \$500 per annum for lectures delivered out of the State to the neglect of his duties, absented himself from his office for five-sixths of the working days of the year, interfered with the work of working days of the year, interfered with the work of the Stale Normal school by taking out teachers to at-tend teachers' institutes and make his lectures more at-tractive, and paid more attention to the Chinese and Japanese, to winkes improvement and tree planting than his official duties would properly permit. The State Board is consured for not exarching proper supervision of Mr. Northrep's work, and the committee has pre-sented a bill abolishing the office of secretary.

POLITICAL NEWS.

The friends of James H. Hopkins, of Allasheny County, are making an energetic effort to secure Pennsylvania. Judge Trunkey, of the Supreme Court would doubtless make the most popular candidate the party could name, but he positively recuses to run.

The South Carolina Bourbons are said to have arranged the champion gerrymandering scheme. As reported in The Boston Journal, it consists in blotting out all the present county boundaries, and recasting the counties so as to be able to make up seven solidly Demo-cratic Congressional Districts. Mr. Mackey, who is in Washington contesting the seat of Mr. Dioole, has been notified of the scheme.

An analysis of the vote cast at the Indianpolis township election clearly explains the cause of the Democratic triumph. The total number of votes east was 13,086, of which 5,872 were Republican and 7,214 Democratic. In 1880 the number of votes cast was 18,860, of which 10,631 were Republican and 8,238

Reports from the Hd Congressional District of Tennessee place Representative Houck's chances for a renomination in a dubious light. Several County Conventions held in the District of late have indorsed Governor Hawkins, but maintained strict silence as to their preference for Congressman. The Knorville Chronicle is helived to oppose his renomination. As the Destricts strongly Repuelican, having been carried in 1880 by 8,000 majority, a nomination by the party is considered equivalent to an election.

The Ohio Senate has passed what is known is the Horr Redistricting bill. Calculating on the basis of hat year's vote, the Republicans would be able to entry under this arrangement seventeen of the districts and the Democrats four. There is some doubt about it passing the House. If all plans for redistricting the Since fail, the Republicans are talking about nondeading Governor Forster for Congressmantal-large, true ing to his popularity to call out a full party role. The Dema-crats are believed to be conclude ex-Senator Taurma; for the same place on their ficket.

The new Electoral Count bill receives a cordial indersement from the Southern Democratic papers. The feature which leaves the decision in case of disputed returns to the State courts is taken as a recognition of The Atlanta Constitution says that "the bill takes the real count out of the hands of Congress-a body that should have nothing to do with it beyond a more elected opening and tabulation of the returns. The responsi-oilty for correct returns is put upon the States, or just where it belongs, and where for the sake of peace and the permanence of our institutions it should be vested.

The Democrats in the Kentucky Legislature have given another illustration of the Bourb that actuates the party. They have defeated a bill for the equal distribution of the school fund among white people and a capitation tax on solered voters. White voters have not been taxed. This law has just been de-clared void by a United States Court on the ground that it unjustly discriminates against the colored people.

The free whiskey issue does not seem to bring much harmony into the ranks of the Democracy in Indiana. It has already begun to cause trouble. a party meeting in Bloomington a resolution was offered ondemning the anti-temperance attitude of the Indianapolis Democrats. Its discussion led to some plain speaking on the part of those present. One speaker asserted that if the recent elections in Indianapolis and Cincinnati were Democratic victories he was very nearly a Republican, while another declared that if there s such a thing as a temperance wing in the Democratia party it had better show itself, or he would soon beparty it had better show itself, or he would soon be-lieve it is rightly termed a whiskey or canization. In-party organs are also in doubt whether any permanent strength has been brought to the party by those why voted with a title spring elections. The Michigan Chi-Diapatch says that the number of victories were woo by German votes, and intimates that they are not likely to remain with the Democratic party in a National centes, as "they are neither Greenbackers nor Free-traders; they are a very conservative set, much inclined to let-wer enough alone, and not desirons of fiscal changes."

PUBLIC OPINION.

A PRESSING INVITATION TO SENATOR MITCHELL Senator Mitchell can have a line audience if the feels like talking it all over immedia at the Academy of Munic. The star is already well advertised, and the interprise would go.

enterprise would go.

POLITICS AND STENOGRAPHY FAIL TO MIX.

From the Boston Transcript (Exp.)

There are probably shorthand writers enough in Washington to take evidence correctly, so it must be evident that Mr. Keifer's appointes must be out of practice to a degree that would not be tolerated in the ordinary stenographic journalist. Taken as a whole, the attempt to introduce politics into stenography is not a success.

Δ COMPARISON EVERYONE IS DRAWING.

Prom. The Boston Journal (Rep.)

President Arthur has now made an appointment when he knew was neither approved by the Sentors of Massacinasetts nor by more than one or two of the Representatives; but how different the conduct of the temperatures and the lowering conduct of the secondards sentors and the lowering conduct. ters of Massachusetts nor by more than one or two of the Representatives; but low different the conduct of the Massachusette Senators and the journals opposed to that nomination. If the senators have objections to offer, they will not address a communication to the President through the press. The journals which criticised the appointment have gone no further. They have not assailed the motives of the President or attributed to him vindictive purposes. No journal has tried to array a portion of the party against the President Mesers. Dawns and Hour will not try to built their party associates in the secate to vot against that nomination. They will not have party caucuses called in which in the most multicular atterances they will demonre the President and accuse him of treachery. If they oppose confirmation, their opposition will not be based upon Mr. Conking's ground that Senators will be the appointment, but upon the fliness of the appointment, a greevence against the President to their State to divide and demoralize the parity of first provided the large majority of Republicate is Massachusetts who do not approve the appointment, so chort will be made to embarress the President.

UNCLE SAM'S HUMILIATION.

UNCLE SAM'S HUMILIATION.

From a Lina (Pera Leiter to The Chicago Piece.

The Chilians openly boast that they intend to stay in Pera. They are making mensy Harist robbed and maded the Pertivians till there is nothing more of which to not them, they are now turnies their attention to taxing the representatives of torough officeronents. Admiral Lynen has made, personally, \$500,000 since he has been in commend at Lina, and the Custom House officers are—web, they are wearing. The officers become every day more arrogant. They have now taken it into their heads to examine the hash bags sent to the United States memodywar. The Consul at Panana makes up a separate mail bag for each ship, and also for the United States Censul at callao, which is affected free by the Pacific Steam Navigation Company. It has been the custom for each ship to send a boar to the steamer and receive their mail direct; but, upon the arrival of the liast mail steamer, the captain of the porterior, of all the mail bugs, and the Chilians opened them. They demanded that the Consul should also over his mail in the Post Office, but this General Moore declined to do. This has caused great dealy and commissant in the fellivery of the American mail, and a general now is ground policy of the Childes States. "The United States Covernment has committed that can make the chimate of Peru too hot for her "is a specimen."

HOW BLAINE MADE FRIENDS.

From an Interview with ex Predeuter Spinner in The Jack.
"I used to know Blaine when he first came to Congress. We boarded at the same house, and our tambles direct together. Some of my friends about that time moroanced a bill into Congress to Increase my sale ary as Treasurer. Mr. Blaine took occasion to speak of the blai, and made some grossly injust remarks about